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The Pittsburgh Gazette

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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, *IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.*

Terms of Subscription for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.——*Two Dollars a year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six months, if demanded [When sent by post the postage must be paid in addition, at the Post-Office where the papers are left.]*

ADVERTISEMENTS—*not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents.—Those of a greater length in proportion.*

Sheriff's Sales.

BY *virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Supreme Court, will be exposed to Sale at the Court-house in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 6th of September next, at 12 o'clock,*

One Tract of Land situate on the north bank of the Monongahela river, opposite M'Kee's Port, containing 50 acres. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John M'Kee and George Rugh, at the suit of Samuel Ross, for the use of Benjamin and Jacob Johnston.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, August 19, 1802.

BY virtue of a testatum venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland County, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court-house in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 6th of September next at 12 o'clock.

Four hundred acres of land, held by improvement, in Eltler's old district, adjoining Thomas Fleming and others, with four acres clear land thereon. Taken in execution as the property of Conkling Budd, at the suit of Mathew Kerr, assignee of William Johnston, who was assignee of Ridgely, Ashman & Co.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, August 19, 1802.

BY virtue of a testatum venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Washington County, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court-house in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 6th of September next, at 12 o'clock, the following real estate.

One hundred acres of land and tenements, more or less, situate in Pitt township, adjoining lands of William Amberson, Edward Smith, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Alexander Fowler, at the suit of Robert M'Ghee.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, August 19, 1802.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, a bright bay Mare FILLY, about two years old, 13 hands and an half high, has a small star in her forehead, no brand or mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DANIEL M'MUNN.

August 18, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL persons, indebted to the subscriber, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those to whom he may be indebted are requested to bring forward their accounts for payment. Attention it is expected, will be paid to this, as no further notice will be given.

PETER SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, July 14th, 1802.

N. B. A Quantity of HOPS, for Sale.

LAND FOR SALE.

ABOUT one hundred and thirty acres of Land of excellent quality, the property of the Revd. Doctor Andrews, of Philadelphia, lying on the waters of Racoon creek, in Washington county, will be sold at Private Sale. Widow Andrews lives on it, and it joins the plantation of Samuel Scott, Esq. about twenty miles from Pittsburgh, on the great road to the Mingo Bottom, and near Bivington's Mill. For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

August 9, 1802.

The Petitions, Certificates, &c. necessary for Aliens applying for Citizenship, may be had at the Printing-Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

David M'Elhinny,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has commenced the *SADDLING* Business in all its branches, next door to Magees Hat Manufactory corner of Third and Market Streets, where he has on hand, and will always endeavour to have a good assortment of the best and most fashionable goods in the Saddlery line, and hopes by his attention to business, and the goodness of his work to merit the approbation of the Ladies and Gentlemen who shall honour him with their commands.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1802.

N. B. Country orders thankfully received and carefully executed. Approved of Country Produce taken in payment.

FOR SALE.

IN the Third District of Pennsylvania Donation Land, Lot No. 57, containing 500 acres and allowance. This Tract is of the best quality for soil, timber and water; it is in a good settlement, and adjoins the land whereon Thomas Cannon, Esq. lives, on the main Shenenango creek, which is navigable for fifty miles above said land. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to SAMUEL BOYD, merchant, Pittsburgh.

March 30, 1802.

To all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS my wife Agness Gibbons has left my bed and board, and has behaved herself in an unbecoming manner by embezzeling my property, this is to forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

JAMES GIBBONS.

George Town, August 11, 1802.

From the PALLADIUM.

A FRENCHMAN reasons thus with a Democrat: You blame our people for crowning King Napoleone. An elective magistrate sometimes corrupts his electors. He gains the supreme power by stirring up the worst passions of the worst sort of people. Every election is, of course, a kind of civil war, full of alarm, confusion and danger.—A long time before the choice, a profligate candidate will form a league with the worst set of men in the nation; and the confederates will slander the best men in possession of power, will disturb their exercise of it, and will, at length, render an honest exercise of the powers of a free constitution very difficult, and, in course of time, as corruption advances, impracticable. Your free government in name, will then be the worst in fact; as the best things, when perverted, are known to be.

You, in America, have tried a free government, and it has answered well. Mr. Jefferson tells you it is in the full tide of successful experiment: Therefore, do you stick to it and long cherish it. But if you should ever lay aside such men as Washington and Adams, if Pinckney, and Marshal, and Pickering, and Hamilton, and Wolcott, and a long list of good and great men, who gave it the first salutary impulses should be persecuted, and the enemies of your constitution, men without religion, morals, or even the decent appearance of either of them, should get into offices, you would begin to say that Frenchmen were not so much to blame for crowning Bonaparte King. In this you would, however, be rash. You would be in danger of running from one extreme to another. You ought still to persevere and not despair of your commonwealth. You ought to expect that your people have had advantage taken of their first slumbers, and that they will soon awake and act as they ought in so alarming an emergency. They will choose other Washingtons, if any remain, on whom his mantle has fallen, and all would be again retrieved.

But in France our people know very little what liberty is. They felt what democratic rage is. They shrunk from a tyranny that was insupportable.

Now it is not necessary for our French chief magistrate to buy votes on the night of an election. It is not necessary to promise fat offices in order to get *in*. He is no longer obliged to league himself with the ambitious, the needy and profligate, in order to overawe the citizens who possess property, and desire to enjoy quiet. He can no longer have any little, mean, personal interests; he now is interested in the prosperity of the nation; he is indentified with France: it concerns not merely his glory, but his safety, to make the nation prosper if he can. To that end, he will try to restore harmony to social intercourse; he will cease to be the head of a sect, but will seek for talents and excite them by rewards. Real worth and patriotism, being the most worthy of trust, will be exclusively trusted.

Do you, Democrats, take warning, and avoid your course. For you are hastening on to that period, so degrading and so terrible, when the domination of one man will be desirable. God grant that you may have the wisdom to prefer your best men, and that they may administer the federal constitution as Washington and Adams did. Then you may shew the admiring world that your people are fit for their liberty, and boast of the successors of Washington that they are fit for such a people.

Now, Messrs. Printers, did not this Frenchman talk like a fool?

A DEMOCRAT.

The following letter will doubtless receive an insertion in the several newspapers in the United States. It was not without much regret we once saw the slander which is here meant to be destroyed, find its way into one of our most respectable public prints, from the *Anti-Jacobin Review*—a work of great literary merit, but, in whatever relates to this country discoloured with gross unjustifiable misrepresentation. *N. Y. Gaz.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST.

New-York, August 10, 1802.

SIR,—FINDING that a story long since propagated under circumstances, which it was expected would soon consign it to oblivion (and by which I have been complimented at the expence of Generals Washington and La Fayette) has of late been revived and has acquired a degree of importance by being repeated in different publications as well in Europe as America—it becomes a duty to counteract its currency and influence by an explicit disavowal.

The story imports in substance, that General La Fayette, with the approbation or connivance of General Washington, ordered me, as the officer who was to command the attack on a British redoubt, in the course of the siege of York-Town, to put to death all those of the enemy who should happen to be taken in the redoubt; and that through motives of humanity I forbore to execute the order.

Positively and unequivocally I declare, that no such nor similar order, nor any intimation nor hint resembling it, was ever by me received or understood to have been given.

It is needless to enter into an explanation of some occurrences on the occasion alluded to, which may be conjectured to have given rise to the calumny. It is enough to say that they were entirely unconnected with any act of either of the Generals who have been accused.

With esteem, I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. HAMILTON.

It has been supposed that an attempt to change the religion of a nation or to offer any affront to its rites, would rouse even slaves to resistance. When Capt. Cook, the navigator, removed the railing of a piece of ground by them deemed sacred, the savages, who had tamely borne every thing else, were enraged. The Jews of old submitted to the conquered till he trampled on their religion, then the heroic family of MACCABEUS roused them to glory. There was nothing that so much exasperated the Scots, and tended so much to the ruin of CHARLES the 1st, as his rash project to subject all *Scotland* to the like discipline of the church of *England*.—JAMES the 2d, his son, did not take warning, but was a fanatic in his zeal to convert his people to popery, and this ended in his banishment. Innumerable are the instances of the attachment of nations to their religion. Indeed till lately it would be deemed a thing incredible that any nation should permit a king to reign over them who despised their religion. The Turks, slaves as they are, would set the seraglio on fire, if their Grand Seignior was a Christian.

Are the nations of this age atheists or deists? Has religion lost its ancient influence over the multitude, as well as with the philosophists? For we see the chief magistrate of one great nation professing himself a son of the church, and his counsellor of state, PORTALIS, in his harangue, excusing this condescension to popular prejudice, because *religions* are useful to keep the multitude in awe! This same BONAPARTE, while he at this day, openly uses religion as an engine of state policy, and because he wants the Pope to sanction his usurpation, but a very few years ago professed himself a good mussulman—a believer in God and his prophet MAHOMET!

The French people, however, might plead in excuse of their tame submission to an unbeliever, that they dislike having a man who is no christian at the head of a christian nation, but that his army forces him upon them; and that an army is not very attentive to the religious opinions of their leader. But they would proceed and say further in their defence, that if, having a right to elect their chief consul, they had knowingly chosen an unbeliever, it would be monstrous indeed. It would mark the decline of religion in the world; it would shew beyond any thing and every thing else, the extinguishment of the sentiments of it in the hearts of a people, that they should elect a scoffer, a known unbeliever to be at their head. Well might the Pagans chuse the emperor JULIAN, but for christians to chuse him would denote that they were fools or apostates.

As by their votes a free nation has the opportunity to honour true virtue by placing the elective sceptre in its hand, so the election of an unbeliever is a national act of the grossest insult on religion; it is an act of abjuration and renunciation by a people of their character and profession as christians.

How valid this excuse of the Frenchman is we submit as a nice point to the philosophists and democrats of *America*, for it has been remarked, that of late the *Chronicle* has discovered a most edifying anxiety for our religion. [*Pal.*

Mr. Jefferson has been some weeks at Monticello, so that there is no foundation for the report of his being about to HONOUR New-England with a visit. Yet it would be the best thing he could do. Let him go there and see what his friends are, and what those are who are not his friends, and if he has not a constitution like a lion, he must sicken to "look upon this picture and on that." In Boston a mob of boys and sable fugitives of oppressed humanity might shout hosannas, but gentlemen out of repect to the constituted authorities, would only keep their houses on such a day. *Anti Demo.*

If heroism in the male sex be admired, it ought still more to excite our wonder and applause it the female. Johannah Sophia Kettnerin, born in the capitol of Eichstadt, disguised herself in men's cloath's and enlisted at the age twenty in the Austrian service, where she served three whole years as a common soldier, and two and a half as a Corporal in the foot regiment of a Haganbach. She behaved herself as because a valiant soldier in all the campaigns of that war, which Maria Theresa, at the commencement of her reign carried on against the Bavarians and French—She did her duty in the most soldier-like manner, on marches and on guard, at storming attacks, and battles, and won the universal admiration of her fellow-soldiers. A severe disorder having attacked her was the means of discovering her sex; and the matter was reported to Vienna, and brought before the Emperor, who, upon examining into the affair, bestowed upon this female heroine a pension of eight guilders a month. To the latest age she preserved that heroic lock, step and gesture, which she had learnt in her military capacity. She was able to shew several wounds on her head and arms. She died on the 21st of January, at the advanced age of 84. Gen. Stossel, who happened to be at Eichstadt at that time on the recruiting service, attended her body to the grave with his party, and saw the German Amazon honourably interred.

POLITICAL HYPOORISY.

In ancient times it was the fashion for all to *assume* the *appearance* of sanctity, whatsoever might be the state of their heart. The Roman armies, before they commenced a war

the object of which was to murder and pillage their neighbors—to sack towns and dessolate provinces, never failed to consult the "Immortal Gods," In the days of chivalry, the ruling passions of the Kings and Barons of those times, were a superstitious regard to religion and the fair sex.—But since French philosophy has endeavoured to change the general opinion of mankind on these points—ridiculing all religion as priestcraft—and reducing the sex to mere instruments of sensual gratification the *civilized* world have changed the objects of their pursuit. Now *wealth* and *power* are the idols of general worship—and the candidate for these, if destitute of the qualities necessary to obtain them, must *affect* others that will ensure him success. In popular governments, the direct road to them is through the suffrages of the people—To them, of course, the demagogue must address himself, in order to obtain the object of his wishes.—Ashamed to avow his real motives he conceals and disguises them, and *assumes* the appearance of virtues, which he is conscious of not feeling—He plays a part—he uses a language calculated to insinuate himself into popular affections—He clamours loudly for *their* "rights and liberties," when all the time it is his *own interest*, his own advancement at which he is directly aiming.

There is a circumstance mentioned in the New Testament, which cannot fail to remind the attentive reader of the character of a *modern patriot*. When Mary, the sister of Lazarus, under the influence of the deepest gratitude, love and veneration for the Saviour of the world, poured on his sacred head a box of "precious ointment," a certain "disciple," who from another evangelist, appears to have been Judas Iscariot, reproached her with "profusion," and demanded, "why this waste—for this ointment might have been sold for much and given to the *poor*." But, says another of the sacred historians, "He said this, not because he *cared for the poor*, but because he was a thief, and carried the bag, and kept in his hands whatever was put therein." [*Com. Ad.*

From a Philadelphia Magazine.

LETTER ON SLAVERY.

The following extract of a letter from Patrick Henry, late Governor of Virginia, furnishes one among many proofs, that a person may be fully convinced of the iniquity and dangerous tendency of Slavery, and yet continue to hold Slaves. He appears to have been much too wise and candid to attempt to defend a practice, which his conscience whispered him was wrong.

Dear Sir,

I take this opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Anthony Bennezet's book against the Slave trade: I thank you for it. It is not a little surprising, that the professors of christianity, whose chief excellence consists in softening the human heart, in cherishing and improving its finer feelings, should encourage a practice so totally repugnant to the first impressions of right and wrong. What adds to the wonder is, that the abominable practice has been introduced in the most enlightened ages. Times that seem to have pretensions to boast of high improvements in the arts, sciences and refined morality, have brought into general use, and guarded by many laws, a species of violence and tyranny, which our rude and barbarous, but more honest ancestors, detested. Is it not amazing, that a time when the rights of humanity are defined and understood with precision, in a country above all others fond of liberty—that in such an age and in such a country, we find more professing a religion the most humane, mild, gentle and generous, adopting a principle as repugnant to humanity, as it is inconsistent with the Bible and destructive to liberty.

Every thinking honest man rejects it in speculation. How few in practice from conscientious motives!

Would any one believe that I am master of slaves of my own purchase! I am drawn along by the general inconvenience of living here without them—I will not—I cannot justify it. However culpable my conduct, I will so far pay my devoir to virtue, as to own the excellence and rectitude of her precepts, and to lament the want of conformity to them.

I believe a time will come when an opportunity will be offered to abolish this lamentable evil. Every thing we can do is to improve it, if it happens in our day; if not, let us transmit to our descendants, together with our slaves, a pity for their unhappy lot, and an abhorrence for slavery.

If we cannot reduce this wished for reformation to practice, let us treat the unhappy victims with lenity. It is the furthest advance we can make towards justice. It is a debt we owe to the purity of our religion, to shew, that it is at variance with that law which warrants slavery.

I know not where to stop. I could say many things on the subject; a serious view of which gives *a gloomy perspective to future times.*

The following very singular CASE, *as related by Dr.* CHEYNE, *of Bath (Eng.) in his Treatise on the* English Malady, *will afford speculation to some of our readers, and be a matter of curiosity to all.*

The Case of the Hon. Colonel Townshend.

Colonel Townshend, a gentleman of excellent natural parts and of great humour and integrity, had for many years been afflicted with a *nephritick* complaint, attended with constant vomitings, which had made his life painful and miserable. During the whole time of his illness he had observed the strictest regimen, living on the softest vegetables and slightest animal foods, drinking asses-milk daily in the camp; for common drink, Bristol water, which, the summer before his death, he drank on the spot. But his his illness increasing, and his strength decaying, he came from Bristol to Bath, in a litter in autumn, and lay at the Bell-inn.—Dr. Baynard (who is since dead) and I, were called to him, and attended him twice a-day, for about the space of a week; but his vomiting still continuing incessant, and obstinate against all remedies, we despaired of his recover. While he was in this condition, he sent for us early one morning: we waited on him, with Mr. Skrine, the apothecary: we found his senses clear, and his mind calm: his nurse, and several servants were about him. He had made his will, and settled his affairs. He told us he had sent for us to give him some account of *an odd sensation* he had for some time observed and felt of himself, which was, that *composing himself, he could die or expire when he pleased*; and yet, by an effort, or somehow, he could *come to life again*; which it seems he had sometimes tried before he sent for us. We heard this with surprise, but as it was not to be accounted for upon *common principles*, we could hardly believe the fact as he related it, much less give him any account of it, unless he should please to make the experiment before us, which we were unwilling he should do, lest in his weak condition he should carry it too far. He continued to talk very distinctly and sensibly above an hour, about this, (to him) surprising sensation, and insisted so much on our seeing the trial made, that we were at last obliged to comply. We all three felt his pulse: it was distinct, though small and thready; and his heart had its usual beating.

He composed himself on his back, and lay in a still posture some time; while I held his right hand, Dr. Baynard laid his hand on his heart, and Mr. Skrine held a clean looking glass to his mouth. I found his pulse sink gradually, till at last I could not feel any by the most exact and nicest touch. Dr. Baynard could not feel the least motion in his *heart*, nor Mr. Skrine perceive the least soil of breath, on the bright mirror he held to his mouth; then each of us, by turns, examined his *arm*, *heart*, and *breath*, but could not, by the nicest scrutiny, discover the least symptom of life in him. We reasoned a long time about this odd *appearance* as well as we could, and all of us judging it inexplicable and unaccountable, and finding he still continued in that condition, we began to conclude that he had indeed carried the experiment too far, and at last were satisfied that he was *actually dead*, and were just about to leave him. This continued about half an hour, by nine o'clock in the morning, in *autumn*. As we were going away, we observed some motion about the body, and upon examination found his pulse and the motion of his heart gradually returning; he began to breathe gently, and speak softly: we were astonished to the last degree at this unexpected change, and after some further conversation with him, and among ourselves, went away fully satisfied as to all the particulars of this fact, but confounded and puzzled, and not able to form any rational scheme that might account for it.

He afterwards called for his *attorney*, added a codicil to his will—settled legacies on his servants—received the sacrament—and calmly and composedly expired about five or six o'clock that evening.

The Doctor goes on by saying, the body was opened, and his complaints were found to have proceeded from a *nephritick* cancer, and concludes with the following strong testimony; which, from a man of his character, must be deemed conclusive as to the truth of his statement.

"I have narrated the *facts*, as I saw and observed them deliberately and distinctly, and shall leave to the philosophic reader to make what inferences he thinks fit: *the truth of the material circumstance I warrant.*"

MORALIST.

THE support and solace that are frequently derived, in the sufferings of life, from social connections do not always stand forward to our views, when those sufferings are presented to our eyes. How sweet to the afflicted is the silent tear, or the soothing tones of sympathy, none but they that have suffered, and been thus consoled, can say.—And thus consoled, by some one or other, the majority of mourners have been—Where is the man that has wept, and found no one to weep with him? these social consolations are of a secret and silent nature; they make no noise, like the misfortunes which they remedy; they appear not along with them, in the front and surface of the situation to which they look; they lie concealed in its recesses, and retire from our view. We hear of sickness, but we see not into the room that is the seat of it; we perceive not the affection that is attending there whose tender office it is to enliven its languor, and smooth its bed to "explore the tho't and explain the asking eye." We are informed of shipwrecked fortunes; the crash resounds, and reaches every ear: but we follow not the ruined man in his retirements from the world; we trace not his silent retreat to the hearts who receive him; our eyes go not after him in his secret entrance into that temple of Friendship which is his sanctuary from the pursuit of sorrow.—We behold the virtuous victim of calumny robbed of his good name, injured, perhaps, in the public estimation; we regard him, (if our judgment have escaped the general delusion, and go not with the voice of the multitude) with all the desperation of pity, as a temporary outcast from human love; without thinking of the circle of those, whose good opinion of him is protected by intimate knowledge of his merit; that circle of an affectionate few, to which he is able to retire from the frown of the many; within which he sits in peace, and, cheered by its genial warmth, listens to the tempest of evil tongues with all the serenity of one, around whose house the wind howls and the rain drives, without being able to penetrate to his pillow, or to his heart.

ABOULHAMED AND THE BRAHMIN.

ABOULHAMED was the only son of a wealthy merchant at Ormus, and on his father's death possessed all his treasure. Every thing that riches could bestow was within his power; but he found that there were some blessings which riches could not procure—long-life was not to be purchased; perhaps, for that very reason he earnestly wished for it.

This idea became strongly impressed upon his mind; it was his last thought at going to rest, and the first when he awoke.

When once the spirits are strongly moved, they continue the agitation without a fresh effort; it was not then unnatural that his dreams should be sometimes on the subject, which had engaged his waking thoughts.—One of these dreams appeared to him a revelation in vision of what he so earnestly wished to obtain. His guardian angel bid him depart for Benares, where he should find in the observatory, a Brahmin sitting near the great quadrant, who would inform him how to lengthen his life.

His imagination dwelt with so much pleasure on this injunction, that he conceived it to be repeated, and that to delay his voyage would be criminal. After the usual time he arrived safely at Benares, and took the earliest opportunity of visiting the observatory.

Upon actually finding a Brahmin in the place, as he had seen him in his dream, Aboulhamed accosted him with a confidence founded on the hope of the Brahmin being sent there to meet him. "Venerable sage," says he, "need I acquaint you with the cause which brought me to Benares?" "It is needless," replied the Brahmin—"Why dost thou require long life? Is it to perfect thyself in knowledge, or in virtue? Hast thou predicted some conjunctions of the planets, which thou desirest to see accomplished?—Hast thou entered upon a course of study, which the angel of death may prevent thy finishing, or commenced works of benevolence, which the usual term of human life is too short for bringing to perfection? Aboulhamed with blushes confessed, that he wished for long-life solely to enjoy his riches.—"Alas!" said the Brahmin, "what enjoyment is there of life, when old age has destroyed our appetites and passions? Thy first wish should have been for perpetual youth, and then the other would have been rational. Know, stranger, that before thy heart had begun to beat, the number of its contractions was determined. No art or earthly power can add one to the sum, but it depends on thyself whether it shall be exhausted sooner or later. At the beginning of things, when Brahma was appointed to create the human species, he judged that 2,831,718,400* pulsations were the proper number for the duration of a life of seventy years—of these 100,800* are daily expended. If instead of this allowance thou wilt force thy heart to beat twice as many, altho' thy destiny be not changed, thou livest but half time. By a life of reason and virtue the last stroke is long delayed, but by wasting thy spirits in folly and [illegible] pointed number is quickly accomplished. Remove the balance from the machine with which Europeans measure time, and the wheels will hurry through their proportion of thirty hours in a few seconds. In like manner should thy possessions be squandered, the daily expence of 100,800 of the smallest coin—One day's income is too great to be lost—Of how much more consequence is this sum if applied to time, which is invaluable? In the dissipation of worldly treasure, the frugality of the future may balance the extravagance of the past; but who can say, "I will take from the minutes to-morrow, to compensate those I have lost to-day?"

"Thou desirest long life—are there not many hours in every day which pass unimproved, unemployed, and even unnoticed? Use these first before thou demandest more. Be assured that the term which nature has allotted to our existence, is sufficient for all her purposes, and for all *ours*, if we employ it properly; but if we waste our time instead of improving it, what right have we to complain of wanting that, of which we already possess more than we use?"

Aboulhamed, making his salam to the Brahmin, departed; and like his fellow-mortals, felt all the inferiority of being instructed, without the benefit of the instruction; for he still continued to wish for life, and still continued to squader it away.

The celebrated Dr. Guillotin, the inventor of the instrument that bears his name, is said to have been one of the first victims of his own contrivance. This is not true: The Doctor, who is a man of very mild and pleasant manners, resides at present at No. 16, in Rue Neuve Roct, at Paris, and enjoys a very considerable practice and reputation as a physician.

[*Month. Mag.*

THE PIGS SQUEAKING.

Some time since a wit observed, that when the democrats find there are *more pigs than teats*, there will be lamentable *squeakings* among them. What was then considered as a sportive observation, is now known to have been prophecy. Duane it seems uses the *teat* which Callender thought he had the best right to—hence his "lacerations," and squeakings.—De Witt Clinton, it appears wishes the *teat* which is now assigned to Mr. Burr—hence the loud *squeakings* in the *New-York* sty—and Wood, the *teatman* of the herd, and begins to make his *squeakings* heard, and regarded. So go the "sect."—And, as an elegant and spirited *Philadelphia* editor says, "*as they have risen by libelling virtuous men, they will fall by telling truths of themselves.*"—*Centinel*

ANECDOTE.

A Painter was employed in painting a West-India ship in the river, suspended on a stage under the ship's stern. The captain, who had just got into the boat along side, for the purpose of going ashore, ordered the boy to let go the painter, (that is the rope which makes fast the boat) the boy, who had never been to sea, and was ignorant of the term, ran instantly aft, and let go the ropes by which the stage was held. The captain surprised at the boy's delay, cried out, "You lazy dog, why don't you let go the painter?" The boy replied, "*He's gone sir, pots and all.*"

By Tuesday's Mail.

BRATTLEBORO', (Ver.) *August 9.*

On Saturday last, Samuel M'Millen of Warwick, cut his throat from ear to ear with his razor, and expired in three hours after. The circumstances of this horrid transaction exceed every thing of the kind ever published. He arose in the morning with his usual cheerfulness, went out and milked his cows, returned to the house, took his razor and effected the bloody work in the yard door, in presence of his wife: Her shrieks brought a neighbour to the spot; he would not go into the house, or lie down on a bed which was carried out for him; but while the blood was running from his throat took a quid of tobacco, and offered one to his neighbour with his usual good nature; by signs he invited him to his stye to view a pig, then sick, which he scared up and patted with fondness. There was no alteration from his common behaviour, no signs of remorse, fear, or sense of his dreadful situation, till he fainted and fell on the [illegible] where he died like a butchered hog. He [illegible] between 60 and 70 years of age.

About 20 years since he hung himself, was cut down by his son, and after lying apparently dead half an hour was resuscitated by an able physician.

It is remarkable, that instead of shewing any symptoms of insanity or weakness, this man has ever been steady in business, a hard labouring and successful farmer, a pleasant neighbour, strictly moral, and affec[illegible]

* *Brahma made his enumeration on the proportion of seventy strokes in a minute.*

ornate to his wife and children. That a man in such a state of mind and body, should thus finally rush unasked into the presence of his Maker, is truly astonishing.

NEW-YORK, *August* 16.

As the public mind has been considerably agitated in consequence of the arrival of three French ships of war in this port, and the expectation of three others, we have made it our business to become acquainted with their situation as to health, and their object in coming into this port.

In the first place, it is proper to state, and we do it from the best information, that the frigate La Consolante (which vessel has been permitted to anchor off Fort Jay) is a healthy ship—that she has had no death on board since her arrival off Guadaloupe, and that though there are upwards of 200 blacks on board, not one has died, or been sick; she cannot, however, approach the town—none but the officers and oarsmen of one boat are allowed to come on shore.

The other two ships of war, though with very little sickness and no malignancy on board, are detained at the Quarantine Ground; and Commodore Caille has pledged his word to the Health-Officer, that if any sickness should happen on board La Consolante, he will instantly stop the boats from going to town; and report the case or cases to him.

These ships went from Guadaloupe to Carthagena, but anchored several leagues from the Spanish main, and only sent a boat with some officers on shore.

The names of the ships of war now in our port, are, the frigates La Consolante, and La Volantaire, and the sloop of war Salamandre; the whole having on board between 7 and 800 blacks, taken from Guadaloupe. The frigates La Cockade, and La Romaine, and the sloop of war Le Clerf, are hourly expected.

We are informed, that it was intended to land these blacks at Carthagena, but that the Spaniards would not receive them On their determination to bring them out to America, one of the squadron was dispatched back to Guadaloupe, for orders relative to the disposition of the black prisoners, and it is supposed they will remain in this port till such orders shall be received.

It is also said, that the poor wretches on board these vessels are almost in a state of starvation—and that application has been made for supplies, to be paid for in bills drawn on the First Consul. Provisions, they say, must be had. If the paper offered in payment will not be accepted, what is to be done? Perhaps, at this time, it would be adviseable in our government, to become *indorsers* for Bonaparte. This would please this powerful man, and perhaps prevent his future power and vengeance from being directed against us.

The reports of Saturday evening, in consequence of orders having been given to some of the independent corps to hold themselves in readiness and prepare for battle, are truly laughable. It was stated as the cause of these orders, that the commander of the French squadron had threatened to *fire on the town*, and take provisions per force. That it was an insult on his nation to refuse the Consul's paper. Another report was, that the blacks had been offered at so much a head in exchange for provisions—and if not taken the town was to be bombarded!—A third report was, that the French commodore made a proposition to land the blacks, and let them shift for themselves—this was also refused, *and the town was to be laid in ashes!*

The fact is, we are informed, that some disposition was discovered on the part of the blacks, to rise and force a landing. This circumstance was communicated to the mayor of the city, who no doubt thought proper, in case of such an attempt, to have the military in readiness to oppose the landing on our shores of a set of men so much to be dreaded—men inured to plunder and familiar with the most bloody massacres—and ripe for every species of cruelty.

SAVANNAH, (Georgia) *July* 19.

On the 14th ult. about 5 minutes before 11 P. M. a shock of an earthquake was felt at Fort Royal, in the island of Martinique; and on the 16th, 10 minutes before 9 A. M. there was another most violent shock, which lasted two minutes; several stone walls were levelled to the ground, and one or two men were killed, and several badly wounded, a ship of war, several leagues from the land, felt it very severely; the shipping in the harbour sustained no injury.

NORFOLK, *August* 10.

Captain Hipkins, 12 days from Tortola, informs, that the day before he sailed the island of Tortola was declared a free port.

Captain Davis, arrived on Sunday, from Cape-Francois, informs, that about the 20th July, every white inhabitant of the island of Tortuga, were murdered by the negroes. The moment the information was received at the Cape, two frigates full of troops were dispatched from that place to quell the insurrection.

WASHINGTON CITY, *August* 16

We are authorised to state, that the intelligence said to be received by col. Burrows from an officer on board the Chesepeak is not strickly correct, and was inserted in the Alexandria Paper without his authority.

We further understand that the whole arose from a rumour at Gibraltar that the Boston had an action with a Tunisian, who was in chase of a Neapolitan. The rumour only stated that many officers were killed and wounded, and no length of time was mentioned during which the engagement lasted.

The Society of the *Cincinnati*, of Delaware, have formally dissolved their body and divided their funds. Upwards of 600 dollars still remain due to several individuals, to call and receive which they are requested by advertisement in the *Wilmington Mirror*.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 14.

The day before Captain Dove sailed from Point Petre, an order arrived from the Captain General Richepanse, at Bassaterre, for a forced loan from the merchants of Point Petre, of one million of livres tournois.—This was likely to cause much disturbance, as the merchants, after a meeting, had determined not to pay it—the General at Point Petre threatened, in case of refusal, to arrest the principal merchants and send them to Bassaterre. The result is uncertain.

Captain Travers, of the schooner Nancy, arrived at Baltimore, informs, that the government of St. Augustine was about treating with the Indians, and was in expectation of concluding a peace in the course of this month.

The state of public health is at present happy beyond all example, and any hints that may tend to its preservation, will be received by the committee, who meet daily at the Alms-house.

PUNISHMENT OF SLANDER.

Some time since Caleb F. Riggs, Esq. instituted an action of slander, against David Denniston, then Editor of the American Citizen, and last evening it came before a sheriff's jury to assess the damages. The cause was conducted on the part of the plaintiff by Messrs. Troup and Hopkinson; and on the part of the defendant by Messrs. Riker and Miller. A large number of spectators attended, anxious to see in what light a jury under their oaths, would view an attrocious slander against one of their fellow citizens. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff *Five Hundred Dollars*.

N. Y. Even. Post.

For the purpose of shewing our readers what kind of a book it was, for the writing of which Mr. JEFFERSON paid Mr. CALLENDER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, we subjoin the following extracts from the "Prospect before Us:"— *Edit. Bal.*

"ADAMS and WASHINGTON have since been shaping a series of these *paper jobbers* into Judges and Ambassadors. As their whole courage lies in want of shame, *these poltroons*, without risking a manly and intelligible defence of their own measures, raise an affected yelp against the corruption of the French Directory; as if any corruption could be more venal or more notorious than their own. For years together the United States resounded with curses against them, while the *Grand Lama* of federal adoration, *the immaculate Divinity of Mount Vernon*, approved of and subscribed every one of their *blackest* measures!"

"And it was upon this notable foundation that the President penned his inimitable answer to the *boys of Boston*. In that paper, with all the *cowardly insolence*, arising from his assurance of personal safety, with all the fury, but without the propriety or sublimity of Homer's Achilles, this *hoary headed incendiary*, this *libiller* of the Governor of Virginia, *bawls out*, to arms! Then, to arms!"

But this speech (*the President's Speech to Congress in 1793*) has a chasm that completely unmasks the *scandalous hypocrisy* of Washington; and shews in what way he was likely to assert the privileges of his country!"

"On this head we cannot discover a distinction between the *fraternal* character of the first and second President's—Mr. Adams has only completed the *scene of ignominy*, which Mr. Washington began!"

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Broken straw township, Crawford county, about the first week in June last, a grey MARE, about 6 years old, blind of the right eye, about 14 hands high, with some large marks. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DANIEL M'QUEY.

August 10, 1802.

LEXINGTTN, (Ken.) *August* 13.

Extract of a letter dated St. Vincennes, July 27.

"On Monday week the Indians killed two men in the settlement of Kahokia.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *August* 27, 1802.

*** Those persons in arrears for subscription for the *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE* will oblige the Editor by making payment.

Mr. *Scull*,

I observe in the Tree of Liberty, dated August 21st, an advertisement to the following effect:—

"REPUBLICAN MEETING.

"Agreeable to previous arrangements, "for nominating fit characters as republican "candidates at our next general election, "delegates from the different townships met "at the court-house in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 18th, and after mutual deliberation, the following ticket was formed, "with great unanimity and harmony," &c.

Permit me, sir, to ask, through the medium of your paper, a few plain Questions.

1st. What were those previous arrangements?

2d. Did they consist of writing circular letters to a few Catspaws to assemble at the meeting in question?

3d. Who were the delegates from St. St. Clair township?

This last question I feel myself particularly interested in, and wish to have it answered, that I may have an opportunity of asking them by whom they were delegated. It could not be by the people, for they knew nothing of the business. I am of opinion there is not a person in our township sufficiently audacious to acknowledge that he was delegated by the people—this is an electioneering *trick*, calculated to impose on us farmers, who begin by such tricks to open our eyes. This single circumstance leads me to conclude that the delegates were not honourably convened, but called together in the way mentioned in my second question.

I am, &c.

A FARMER,
of St. Clair Township.

August 24, 1802.

FOR SALE.

A Two Story BRICK HOUSE, situate in Second Street, near the corner of Market Street, now occupied by Steel Semple, Esquire. The House is very commodious and well finished, there is also an excellent Kitchen with other necessary buildings. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to

ABNER & JESSE BARKER.

August 24, 1802.

To be sold by Public Vendue, at

the Point, in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 8th day of September next, the following articles, viz.

SUNDRY Household Furniture, such as looking glasses, beds and bedsteads, curtains, desk and book-case, tables and chairs, brass kettle, shovels and tongs, &c.—also, horses and cows, cart and geers, sundry casks, together with iron hoops, sheet iron, and a number of articles too tedious to mention. The Sale to begin at nine o'clock in the forenoon. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of Sale, and due attendance given by

PETER SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1802.

Peter Kintner,

SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has just received from Philadelphia a general assortment of Saddlery of the best and newest fashion; he hopes by his attention to business, and using the best materials, to merit the approbation of those who may favour him with their custom.

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1802.

N. B. Those indebted to him will please call and settle their accounts.

A Boat Yard,

IS established by the subscribers, at the Widow Craig's Ferry on the Monongahela river, opposite Pittsburgh, where persons descending the Ohio may be supplied with Keel or Flat Boats, of any dimensions, at a short notice, and at a reasonable price. Being perfectly acquainted with the business, those who may purchase from them may depend on having substantial and well built Boats of the best materials.

BROWN & CRAIG.

August 23, 1802.

N. B. Boats repaired at the above Yard.

Lead and Shot,

A quantity in Bags and Boxes,
FOR SALE, BY
WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1802.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the door yard of the subscriber, living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, on the night of the 20th inst. the following articles, viz. 4 sheets, 2 large diaper table cloths, 1 dimity ditto, 5 diaper towels, 2 fine shirts, 2 coarse ditto, 3 shifts, 2 muslin pillow cases, 2 coarse ditto, 1 bolster case, 1 dimity short gown, 1 callico ditto, 2 check aprons, 1 pair cotton stockings. The above articles were marked with N. P. some H. P. some M. I. and some N. F. Whoever takes up and secures the thief or thieves so that they may be brought to justice shall receive Ten Dollars Reward, and for the articles stolen Ten Dollars, and in proportion for any of them, paid by

NATHANIEL PLUMMER.

August 26, 1802.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW-YORK, *August* 17.

IMPORTANT

We learn from Capt. Bool, of the ship Protector, who arrived here yesterday in 35 days from Cadiz, that just before he sailed, he saw a letter from Mr. Simpson, American Consul at Tangiers, who was then at Gibralter, having been driven out of the Emperor of Morocco's dominions; also, an official circular note from Mr. Kirkpatrick, stating, that on the 17th of June, two American vessels, (the brigs Rose, and Franklin, both belonging to Philadelphia) had been captured in the Mediterranean, off Cape Palace, by the Tripolitan cruisers. This information was officially communicated by Mr. Kirkpatrick, to Mr. Terry, the American Vice-Consul at Cadiz. In consequence of the abrupt treatment which Mr. Simpson received, Commodor Morris, of the United States frigate Chesapeak, proceeded to Tangiers, which place he judiciously blockaded. This measure had a happy effect; for the Emperor soon recalled Mr. Simpson, and he was actually carried back to Tangiers in the frigate Chesapeak, where he was informed, that he might remain in the Emperor's dominions for six months longer, or till advices should be received from the United States.

Another letter from Mr. O'Brien, American Consul at Algiers, mentions, the —— day of June, he saw an American vessel in possession of a Tripolitan corsair, passing the port of Algiers.

It is the general belief at Cadiz, that it will not be more than eight months, before there will be an open hostility on the part of all the Barbary powers against the United States. The Emperor of Morocco wants money from us, and if he does not get it, he is determined to capture our merchantmen, and enslave their crews. May they soon receive tribute from the United States, thro' the muzzels of our cannon.

In consequence of the hostile disposition of the Barbary powers, Captain Bool armed his ship at Cadiz, for the protection of any vessels which might embrace the opportunity of sailing under his convoy.

Yesterday arrived here, the ship Maryland, Webb, in 58 days from London. The latest papers are of the 16th June. Colonel Lenox, who came passenger, is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. King, our Minister at the Court of London, to the Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON CITY, *August* 18.

In consequence of recent intelligence, the President has ordered the frigate New-York, to be immediately prepared for sea, and to proceed to the Mediterranean on a cruise.—Captain James Barron is appointed to the command. The General Greene, which was to have sailed in the early part of the month, will follow in a few weeks (with cannon and other presents to the Emperor of Morocco) but not with her full complement of men or guns.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 20.

It is with much satisfaction, we are enabled to state, that the maligant fever, which at present afflicts the city daily assumes a more favouable appearance. The burials of the week past did not average more than four grown persons per day, who had died of various disorders, or by accident. On Thursday there was but one burial—on Friday but two, and on Saturday three, but no new cases of the fever; there are eleven sick at the hospital, most of which are on the recovery.

Died, at Lancaster, on the 17th instant, of the locked-jaw, GEORGE HENRY KEPPELE, Esquire.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have just opened an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they flatter themselves are laid in on such terms as will enable them to sell low and prove satisfactory to their friends and all who may please to favour them with their custom.

As usual, they have on hand, a very extensive assortment of superfine and common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good. Also, BARR LEAD, &c. &c. all which they offer on reasonable terms by wholesale or retail.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1802.

N. B. Those indebted longer than six months will oblige them by discharging the same.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have just received at their Store in Market street, a large assortment of

GOODS,

suitable for the present season, among which are a quantity of

Irish Linnens,

and a very handsome assortment of

India and British Muslins.

Also, Superfine and Coarse CLOTHS, all of which they are determined to sell, wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices.

They have a quantity of COFFEE to sell by the barrel very low.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1802.

ISAAC GREGG,

Is just receiving at his Store in Market Street, a fresh and handsome assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices.

He will have an excellent assortment of SUPERFINE and other CLOTHS.

N. B. Linnen, Whiskey, Beeswax, &c. will be received in payment.

Pittsburgh, June 16, 1802.

NEW STORE.

DAVID EVANS,

Is just opening in the house lately occupied by Doctor Stevenson, in Market Street, next door to Messrs. Scott and Trotter's Store, a large and handsome assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash, or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, May 3, 1802.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for good Country Linen.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living near Shippensburgh, in Cumberland county, on Saturday evening the 7th instant, a negro man named LEVI, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, a Miller by trade, inclines to play on the fiddle, had on and took with him one grey broad cloth coat with pewter or lead buttons, one scarlet broad cloth jacket, one clouded nankeen or callico ditto, three pair of trowsers, one clouded nankeen, one red striped and one country tow linnen, one common fur hat, two fine linnen shirts, one of them ruffled at the bosom, one muslin shirt, one pair calf skin shoes; he is of a pleasant countenance, has a scar above one of his eyes, and is supposed to have a pass. Whoever takes up the said Negro man and secures him in any jail in the United States, shall have the above reward, or the same if brought home and reasonable charges.

JOHN M'CUNE.

Southampton township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1802.

Valuable Plantation

FOR SALE.

THE Executors of the last will and testament of John Boyd, deceased, offer for Sale a Tract of Land situate in Plumb township, on both sides of Turtle creek, and about two miles from the mouth, adjoining Captain John M'Masters and others, and now in the tenure of William Johnston. The Tract contains in the whole 289 acres, with the usual allowance, about 60 acres cleared, and some meadow made and much more may be made. There is also a valuable Mill seat thereon. Possession will be given on the first day of April next. For terms enquire of STEEL SEMPLE, Esq. Pittsburgh, DORCAS CLARK, living at Hickory Bottom.

July 5th, 1802.

Just received and for Sale, by

JAMES BERTHOUD,

At his Stores in Front and Market Streets, *Wholesale and Retail.*

A fresh and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are a variety of the most fashionable

DARK and light chintzes
Coarse and fine calicoes
Furniture cottons
Plain, striped, lapped, tamboured, printed & coloured muslins
Cambrics and laces
Calimancoes & durants
Irish, Flemish and German linnens
Dowlass & Russia sheetings
Russia duck and ticklenburghs
Cotton & linnen checks
Silk, cotton and muslin shawls
Wide & narrow crapes
Mens and womens cotton and silk hose
Flag and pullicat bandanoes
Sattin and figured mantua ribbons
French and Canton fans
Boulting cloths from No. 1 to 12, warranted good
Oil cloths
Umbrellas
Boys and mens hats
Hatters trimmings, &c. &c. &c.

Also, a quantity of Looking Glasses from 6 to 30 inches—an assortment of Ironmongery, London Pewter, China and Queensware.

Madeira and Sherry Wines, Claret in bottles, Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof Brandy, Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Capers, Olives, Almonds, Raisins, &c.

On hand a quantity of Pig and Bar Lead.

Pittsburgh, 5th August, 1802.

PROPOSALS

By G. F. HOPKINS, No. 118, Pearl Street, New York, for printing by subscription,

The Historical Works of the late WILLIAM ROBERTSON, D. D. F. R. S. E.

In seven volumes octavo.

To which will be prefixed, an account of the Life and Writings of the Author,

By DUGALD STEWART,

Read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

CONDITIONS.

I. As soon as 300 names appear in support of the undertaking, the first volume shall be put to press.

II. The work shall be uniformly printed on a fine thick medium paper, and a volume delivered to subscribers every two months, who must pay for the same on the receipt thereof.

III. The price to subscribers will be one dollar and seventy-five cents each volume in boards, or two dollars handsomely and substantially bound and lettered. To non subscribers the price will be considerably increased.

IV. Those who procure ten subscribers, and become accountable for the same, shall have an eleventh gratis.

V. A liberal allowance will be made to book seller who subscribe for a number of copies.

☞ *Subscriptions received at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

CAME to the town of Franklin, some time in April last, a Black HORSE, about 14 years old, 15 hands high, ill shaped, a long switch tail, remarkably long hair on his upper lip, he is now taken up by the subscriber, and the owner is desired to come, prove property pay charges, and take him away.

MARCUS HULINGS.

Franklin, August 2, 1802.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his House in Liberty Street, near the Market

MAKES and sells all kinds of Ladies Buck skin and Plush Saddles; Gentlemen's Plain, Burr, Spring, and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all descriptions; Saddle Bags, Portmanteus, Veleces, Travelling Canteens, Holsters, Light Horse Caps, Fire Buckets, and every article in the Saddlery Line made in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice.

He also makes Mattrasses of the best quality and on the most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1802.

N. B. The highest price given for Cow Tail and Horse Hair. Apply as above.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscriber purchased an undivided half part of a Tract of Land from a certain Thomas Harrison, and in part consideration of which gave him three bonds for ten pounds each, payable yearly from September or November next; and whereas the said Thomas Harrison has, either through negligence or design, not complied with his agreement, I therefore forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said bonds, as I will not pay them until he fulfils his agreement with me.

JAMES HARRISON.

Versailles township, Allegheny county, August 9, 1802.

FOR SALE,

The following DONATION LANDS, *to wit.*—

Fourth District.—No. 653, 685, 705, 714, 798, 820, 668, 673, 695, 819, 67.
Fifth District.—No. 888, 1024, 90, 953, 1031.
Sixth District.—No. 124, 1123, 1148, 1164 1191, 1192, 1252, 1283, 1249.
Seventh District.—No. 1320, 1323, 1332, 1355, 1498.
Eighth District.—No. 1550, 1605. 1702, 1703, 1566, 1582, 1628.
Tenth District.—No. 2100.

Any person inclining to purchase any of the above Tracts of Land, may known the terms of Sale by applying to the subscriber living in Fort Franklin.

ALEXANDER M'DOWELL.

June 21, 1802.

FOR SALE,

The following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

IN the First District of Pennsylvania Donation Land, Lot No. 206, containing 200 acres and allowance. This tract is of the best quality for soil, timber and water, it is in a good settlement, lying on the Franklin road 38 miles from Pittsburgh.

Two Tracts of Land lying on the waters of Sandy creek, one of these tracts has an improvement of about 30 acres, well cleared and fenced; the other has about five acres, first rate bottom land, under good improvement, both with good houses and stables, and good mill streams.

Also, two Tracts of Land lying within three miles of Franklin, with ten acres on one of said tracts and five on the other, well cleared and fenced, fit for cultivation, each well watered, and have good cabbins and stables thereon.

Indisputable titles will be given. For further particulars enquire of the owner residing in Franklin.

EDWARD HALE.

June 10, 1802.

FOR SALE.

NINE HUNDRED Acres of Land of a good quality, situate on Pine creek, on the west side of the Allegheny river, about nine miles from Pittsburgh. This Land is held by actual settlement, and free from any dispute.—There is a most excellent Mill seat, and the stream is equal to any in the country, and does not fail during the summer. The price will be reasonable, and the payments made easy. An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, May 13, 1802.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the commons of Pittsburgh, on the 15th instant, a Sorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, 7 years old last spring, has several scars occasioned by a burn when a colt, one on the top of his tail and down his left hip, one along his left cheek, and another on his right [illegible] whoever brings back said Horse, or gives information that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

JACOB DUM.

Pittsburgh, [illegible], 1802.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber [illegible] July last, living one mile from N[illegible] on Robinson's Run, a dark bay HORSE, 15 hands high, 5 or 6 years old, has a [illegible] on his forehead, no brand perceivable [illegible] The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

HENRY STURGEON.

August 7, 1802.

Strayed or Stolen from Mr. Ormsby's land,

on the north side of the river Monongahela, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, a pair of OXEN, about 8 years old; one of them is a bright brindle and has a large lump on his thigh the other is a brown with white spots. Whoever will bring said Oxen to the plantation aforesaid, or to Mr. John Ormsby at Pittsburgh, shall receive ONE DOLLAR for each, or if any person will give information to the subscriber so that he may get them again, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

WILLIAM M'CULLY.

August 11, 1802.

Taken up and delivered to me

is a Stray, on the 7th instant, one Sorrel Horse 6 years old 14 hands high, two white spots on the neck, supposed to be made by a yoke, some saddle marks, the off fore foot white, bald face, shod before, no other mark or brand perceivable, had on a large bell. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM ELLIOT, Wood Ranger.

Pitt township, Allegheny county, August 11, 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, on Sunday last the 11th [illegible] an Apprentice lad to the Cabinet making business, by name of JOHN HACKETSWILLER, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion, down look, several black moles on his face; had on and took with him one coat of superfine grey cloth, one ditto of coarse grey cloth, and one ditto of striped gingham, one swansdown and one dimity waistcoat, two pair of nankeen and one pair of fine cloth overalls, together with a variety of other articles. He is fond of liquor, and other evil practices. It is probable he will go to the Western Territory or Kentucky, as he has friends residing there. Whoever takes up said Apprentice and secures him in any jail so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if delivered to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN DARRAGH.

July 14, 1802.

Came into the inclosure of the subscriber, living in Deer township, Allegheny county, on the 20th of April last, Three Stray HORSES, one of them a Bay, 11 or 12 years old, branded I. R. on the nigh buttock, blind in the off eye; one Sorrel Horse, with a bell on tied with a rope, between 3 and 4 years old, shod before, and has a small star in his forehead, also, a Black Mare, between 3 and 4 years old, shod before, and a small white star in his forehead. The owner or owners is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ISAAC LEFEVER.

July 1, 1802.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Rockingham county (Virginia) in September last, a Negro Man named

DAVID.

He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, about 25 years of age, remarkably black, stout and well made; said negro is very impudent, and is well known in the Western Country by formerly driving a team of four black Studs; it is supposed that he has a forged certificate or pass as from the Clerk's office, describing him by the name of Jack. He had on and took with him a blanket coat, a blue cloth or coating sailor's jacket and one of coarse drab coloured cloth, a pair of negro cotton overalls and under jacket of the same. He was a great associate of a certain John Chapman, a white man, who has lost his left arm, and who absconded from the neighbourhood some time ago, it is therefore probable they may be together. The above reward and reasonable expences will be given for said negro if lodged in any jail, and information given thereof, or delivered to the subscriber.

JOHN CARTHRAE, jun.

Rockingham (Vir.) April 8, 1802. 3m

TO BE SOLD.

A PLANTATION situate in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, on the west bank of the Monongahela river, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 300 acres and allowance for roads. The land is of the first rate quality, upwards of 100 acres of it being river bottom, the remainder good upland and well timbered, about 70 acres of arable land, and twelve in meadow. There are on the premises a framed log House 70 feet long and 35 broad, partly finished, a tenant's house, &c. A more particular description is unnecessary, as it is supposed no person will purchase without viewing the property. Also, a Mill Seat on the said river with about 60 or 70 acres of land near the above described place, and also sundry other tracts of Land in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties. For terms, any person wishing to purchase, may apply to the subscriber living in the township aforesaid, opposite the mouth of Turtle creek.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

July 1, 1802.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WILL be given to the first Discoverer of bed or bank of CLAY fit to answer the purposes of making Melting Pots for the Pittsburgh Glass Works, within one hundred miles of this place on the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio rivers, and within ten miles of other river, to be determined by the Glass makers. The Clay for this purpose is found in the beds of rivers or creeks, or in low lands, the best colour is white, though white mixt with red or blue stripes will answer the purpose. Any person producing a specimen that will stand well in the fire and the bed from whence it came appearing to contain fifty tons, shall be entitled to the above Reward from the proprietors of the Glass Works.

O'HARA & CRAIG.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1802. tf